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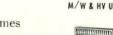


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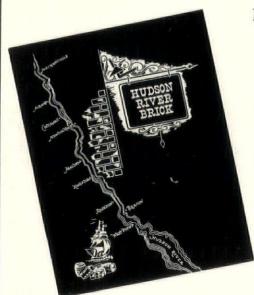
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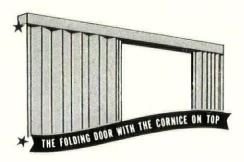
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Architect: Claude E. Hooten
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Empire State Architect

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CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS



Officers of the NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION ARCHITECTS for 1954, reading from left to right: Harry M. Prince, New York Chapter, Second Vice President; G. Morton Wolfe, Buffalo-WNY Chapter, First Vice President; John W. Briggs, Central N. Y. Chapter, Third Vice President; Adolph Goldberg, New York Society, President; Trevor W. Rogers, Buffalo-WNY Chapter, Secretary; Martyn Weston, Brooklyn Chapter, Treasurer.

The 1953 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects held in Lake Placid, New York at the historic Lake Placid Club, was attended by 120 members, 111 guests and 162 Commercial Exhibitors. All sessions of the Convention reserved for the business affairs of the Association were well attended. The weather, which was so disappointing for the 1952 Convention, more than made up for itself. The many recreational facilities were made use of by all those attending the convention.

The opening convention luncheon on Thursday was presided over by our President, Donald Q. Faragher. A welcome to Lake Placid was given by Mr. William Distin (Central New York Chapter) of Saranac Lake, New York. The response was given by Mr. Faragher. Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio, Convention General Chairman, served as toastmaster. Mr. Carl Clark introduced the speaker for the luncheon, Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett, F.A.I.A.

An Introduction

We meet this weekend, mid majestic God-made mountains, blanketed with a symphony of nature's colors, and in a man-made structure with a fine background of tradition.

It is your committee's fond hope that we will profit spiritually because of our surroundings, and humanly from our opportunity to renew old friendships and from the making of new ones; that from our meetings, understanding and tolerance will be forwarded among us to the ultimate good of our profession, State and Country.

Mr. Corbett spoke on the subject "The Architect's Responsibility to His Client and to His Community." The following is an excerpt from this talk.

It so happens that I was trained in the Paris school of the Four Arts, namely, Architecture, Sculpture, (Continued on Page 6)

ON THE COVER:

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank on Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, New York. This building won the Bronze Plaque award for 1952 given by the Queens Chamber of Commerce, Building Awards Committee. Mr. Philip Birnbaum is the architect.

Photo: Ben Schnall, New York City.



President Donald Q. Faragher opening the first luncheon meeting at the Lake Placid Club. Several hundred of the members of the state association of architects were present to attend the three-day annual convention.

Painting and Engraving. Architecture came first and has often been referred to as the Mother of all the Arts. It is certainly a very important Art since the great masses of any civilized people live and work in some kind of building. Our environment is so largely made up of buildings that we cannot avoid being influenced by them. If we live in ugliness we soon lose any sense of beauty. Therefore, the Architect has a very definite obligation to his community, namely, to do his best to create as beautiful an environment as he can.

These times are so often referred to as the "machine age" with "efficiency" and "functionalism" as our most important co-workers. We may ourselves become functional machines so proud of our efficiency that we will lose the simple joy of living.

It is quite true that our buildings of all sorts and kinds from the Capitol of a State to the tiniest hovel of a home are becoming ever increasingly complicated by special engineering problems. Every Architect must have a dozen or more of these specialists in his service but not one of them, no matter how skilled in his limited field, can coordinate all of the factors in proper relation to the others except the Architect. Hence, the Architect must be both Artist and Coordinator.



Harvey Wiley Corbett, F.A.I.A., F.R.I.B.A., guest speaker at the opening luncheon of the 1953 Convention. Mr. Corbett spoke to the members and guests on the subject, "The Architect's Responsibility to His Client and To His Community."

Following the Thursday luncheon there was held a Seminar which was divided into two parts: Originally scheduled to be a Public Relations Seminar, the subject was divided into the discussions of the Package Construction Program and Architectural Practice and Its Public Relationship. Mr. Megronigle and Mr. Campbell of Ketchum, Inc., Public Relations experts retained by the A.I.A., were guests at the Seminar.

Friday Luncheon was presided over by Mr. George Bain Cummings (Central New York Chapter), Secretary of the A.I.A. who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Storrs Barrows, also of the Central New York Chapter, introduced the speaker, Clair W. Ditchy, President of the American Institute of Architects, who used as his subject, "Institute Affairs."

Friday afternoon was devoted to recreation and trips to Ausable Caverns, Whiteface and a boat ride on Lake Placid. The three golf courses of the Lake Placid Club were given much use as members and guests took "one last fling" at golf before winter ends the season. The Golf Clubhouse was the scene of many informal gatherings and discussions throughout the three day convention.



Banquet Speaker, Hugh Ferriss, F.A.I.A., and President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, as he delivers his address entitled, "Reflections."

The annual Banquet on Friday evening was a very well attended affair. President Faragher introduced the speaker, Mr. Hugh Ferriss, President of the New York Chapter, A.I.A. Mr. Ferriss commanded the attention of the entire audience with his soft spoken delivery of a topic fondly called "Reflections."

The final business session was held on Saturday morning and was devoted to the adoption of some twenty-five resolutions presented to the Convention delegates. Mr. Murphy, past president of the association, served as toastmaster at the closing luncheon. Mr. Wolfe, Chairman of the Commercial Exhibits, distributed gifts to exhibitors, members and guests who held lucky cards. The new Officers were installed by Mr. Del Gaudio and the Convention was officially closed after Mr. Goldberg, newly installed president, expressed his thanks for the position of trust bestowed upon him.

Oath presented to Mr. R. S. Morris, President of the Royal Institute of Canadian Architects by author Mr. George B. Cummings, F.A.I.A., Secretary, American Institute of Architects, at the **> Thursday luncheon of the 1953 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects.

Jam an Architect HUMBLY AND PROUDLY

I PROFESS MY COMPETENCE UNDER
THE DISCIPLINE OF ARCHITECTURE.

UPON MY MOST SHINING PERSONAL HONOR

I PROMISE UNENDING DEVOTION TO THE TASK OF CONTINUALLY STUDYING, LEARNING, SEEKING, EXPERIMENTING, THAT I MAY BE COME EVER BETTER EDUCATED AND TRAINED FOR MY WORK.

UPON MY MOST SHINING PERSONAL HONOR

I PROMISE TO MY COMMUNITY UNDEVIATING ADHERENCE TO THE IDEAL OF SERVICE TO MY FELLOWMEN, AS THE GOAL OF MY EFFORT, THAT I MAY HONESTLY AND FULLY EARN MY LIVING—MY RIGHT TO LIVE AMONG THEM.

UPON MY MOST SHINING PERSONAL HONOR

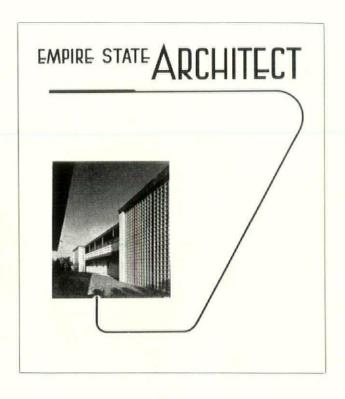
I PROMISE TO MAINTAIN THAT INTEGRITY IN PRACTICE WHICH WILL INSURE TO EACH CLIENT THE FINEST POSSIBLE STEWARD/SHIP OF HIS INTEREST.

UPON MY MOST SHINING PERSONAL HONOR

I PROMISE IN THE EXECUTION OF EVERY COMMISSION & STRIVE TO CREATE BEAUTY AS WELL AS ORDER, CHARACTER AS WELL AS SAFETY, SPIRITUAL VALUE AS WELL AS CONVENIENCE.

UPON MY MOST SHINING PERSONAL HONOR

PROMISE TO JOIN WITH MY FELLOW ARCHITECTS TO MAKE OUR PROFESSION OF GREATEST POSSIBLE USEFULNESS AND BENEFIT TO OUR SOCIETY, TO SHARE AND DISSEMINATE ALL VALUABLE PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE, AND TO PASS ON TO THE SUCCEED/ING GENERATION THE FULL AND FINE DISCIPLINE OF OUR PROFESSION, ENRICHED BECAUSE OF MY DEDICATION.



EMPIRE
STATE
ARCHITECT
1954

In order for the Editor to have sufficient time for obtaining and selecting the material for the forthcoming year, and in order to aid the Publisher in solicitation of advertising on a yearly as well as a per issue basis, the following types of buildings have been selected for each of the six issues for 1954.

JANUARY – FEBRUARY

ECCLESIASTICAL WORK

- a. Churches
- b. Church Schools
- c. Convents
- d. Other related buildings

MARCH – APRIL Hospitals and Roster Issue

MAY - JUNE

EDUCATIONAL.

- a. Schools
- b. College buildings

JULY – AUGUST Housing

- a. Private dwellings
- b. Garden apartments
- c. Housing developments

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER

CONVENTION

a. Miscellaneous

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

COMMERCIAL

- a. Wholesale
- b. Retail
- c. Offices (individual)

Material for the respective issues should be in the office of the Editor, Warren Neal Wittek, 232 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, New York, four months in advance of the publication dates which are the first of the following months: January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Your cooperation in supplying material and adhering to schedule will greatly assist the unpaid Publication Committee, contributing editors, and associate editors, who are giving of their time to make the "Empire State Architect" of greater value and importance to the profession on the State and National level.

CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS, Chairman

Publication Committee

TO STRENGTHEN THE PROFESSION

Intellectual honesty and spiritual ideals have a profound effect on the lives and culture of all peoples.

Our forebears struggled to create a way of life. They established certain rights which could be called God-given. They believed in the supreme and inherent worth of each citizen—whose freedom was more precious than his individual security. They put their reliance upon Almighty God—spiritual strength was their greatest asset.



Our World is a battlefield of conflicting ideas, ideals, and faiths. Our faith is rooted in the freedom of the human mind and in the moral and spiritual strength of our citizenry. We believe in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

Our culture stems from two sources. First, the Greeks conceived of the Good Life as centering in the values of goodness, beauty, and truth. Second, from the traditions and faith of the Judeo-Christian religions came justice, mercy, humility and love of God and for one's neighbor.

Architects, though small in aggregate numbers, are in a unique position to forward the culture of our people. We believe in and practice the Grecian way of life in that we value and practice every day the building of goodness, beauty and truth in our structures and, with few exceptions, in our private living and community activities.

On the whole, our profession practices the principles of fair play, friendship, tolerance and good will. I know of no other group, large or small, which could claim a higher level of effort in this direction.

This is evidenced by our meeting to discuss problems; through the Canon of Ethics of the A.I.A.; through various Society and Chapter minimum fee schedules; and in many other ways.

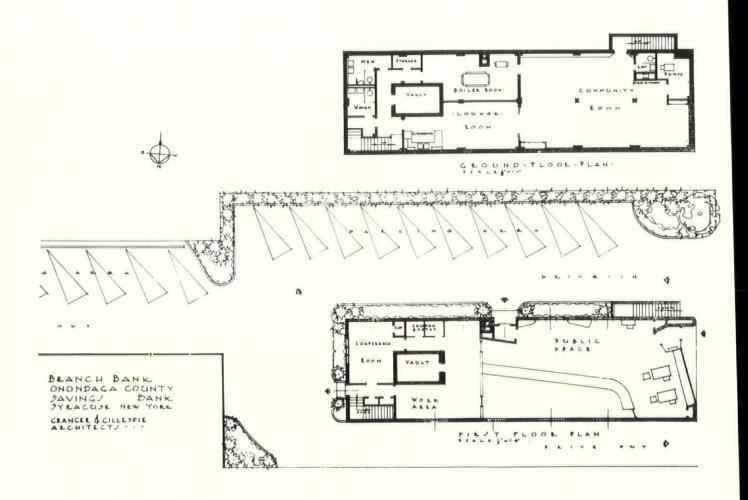
A small stone thrown in a placid lake creates ever widening rings. Though small in number, we can help our State, Country and the World through continued practice of intellectual honesty and in holding spiritual ideals high; by fostering friendship, fair play, tolerance and good will.

Our Association will prosper and give effective leadership based on these precepts. May we go forward with confidence in ourselves and Country and in World Peace.

CARL W. CLARK

BRANCH OF ONONDAGA SAVINGS BANK

Granger and Gillespie, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y.





The employees' Lounge Room as seen from the Community Room in the basement. The basement features of the Community Room and Kitchenette has proven itself a very successful public relations feature.

All requirements for the design of a branch for the Onondaga County Savings Bank placed greatest emphasis on public and personnel relationships.

The first stated requisite was that it have advertising appeal in the form of a flashing neon sign and maintain the traditional sterling bank character. Further being a one story building it must not be dominated by its higher neighbors.

The second requisite contained in the bank slogans, "DON'T FIGHT TRAFFIC," "PARK * * * BANK IN 2 MINUTES" and "SO EASY, SO CONVENIENT," was more easily solved by location of building and adequate parking and well located entrances.

The third requisite was that the employees be provided with a comfortable Lounge and Kitchen Facilities

The fourth requisite was that the building should become a Neighborhood Center by providing a Community Room for various civic groups.

The site selected is located in a shopping center on a main street with a minor street at the rear, allowing excellent Drive-In and Drive-Out facilities. The landscaped and parking areas comprise about four times the building area which is about 30'-0" x 100'-0".

The requisites produced a facade with pylon to receive the sign projecting over the sidewalk, cantilevered beyond the supporting column and causing the Bank to become the point of interest from any direction of approach and a marquee to attract Bus Waiters to a view of the bank's interior and displays.

For proper character limestone was used on the pylon and front wall over the open front of glass and chrome mouldings. The bulkhead, glassed-in Entrance Foyer, with its 7 Day Banker, and supporting pylon column are of red granite. The other exterior walls are of horseheads brick.

The main floor with two public entrances is comprised of the Officers' Area, the Public and Banking Area separated by counters of birch, the Work Area, the Vault featured at the center, the coupon booths and Conference Room.

The Basement contains the Lounge, Kitchen, Toilets and Boiler Room. Modernfold doors separate the Lounge from the panelled Community Room of about 1150 sq. ft. with facilities of strip Kitchen and Lavatory and provided with an exterior stair from the parking lot and main street. This Community Room has become a very successful public relations feature.



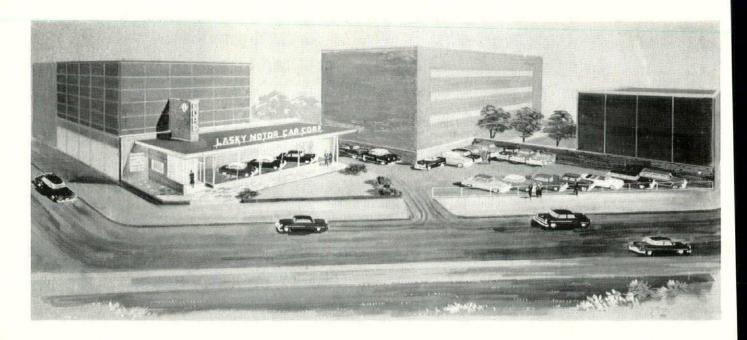
Interior View from the work area looking toward the conference room. The small but serviceable coupon booths are seen at the right with the main vault door on the left.



THE LOBBY

AUTOMOBILE SHOWROOM AND FUTURE SERVICE BUILDING

By IRVING P. MARKS, Architect



The building is being erected for the Lasky Motor Car Corporation, 100 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, whom I shall refer to as the "client."

The client at the present time has a Show Room and Receiving Department and four other buildings or open areas within a one block radius of their present establishment on Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, which requires large personnel and duplicated expenses to maintain these establishments which should be under one roof.

A few years ago the City started to widen and straighten out Union Avenue which is now a main thoroughfare from Brooklyn to New York, Queens and Long Island. The motor car dealers since this change in Union Avenue have started to move their show rooms and service areas to Union Avenue, creating a motor car district within a small area. My client, who had been looking around for a place to concentrate his entire business, and also to get within this newly developed area, located this particular lot which was created by the street widening and fronts on Union Avenue from the corner of Middleton Street to Harrison Avenue. The lot itself, although having a large frontage, is very irregular and shallow in depth, creating a situation that called for a maximum amount of study as to location of building, keeping in mind that the building had to be seen from all directions, even though the adjoining buildings tended to block off the view of this odd-shaped area.

The client also started to negotiate the purchase of the adjoining buildings on Middleton Street (portions already obtained), which at the present time are dilapidated dwellings, in order to obtain an area large enough to erect within the next five (5) years a building for the servicing of his cars, and which would then give him the opportunity to put under one roof everything that he now has as mentioned before.

My office was given almost a free hand in the layout of this proposed area, which took into account the building to be erected at this time and its additional service area. One other mandatory requirement by the owner was to keep the cost of this building to a minimum, but at the same time make the building as attractive as possible, practically maintenance-free and with the greatest comfort to the salesmen and prospective car buyers.

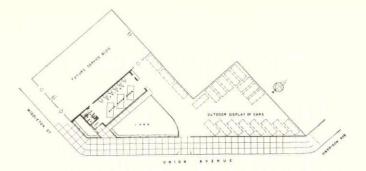
The solution, as shown in the accompanying drawings, which created an open front with an attractive planting and walking area, already has provided one wall for the proposed building for servicing of cars and has placed the building on the lot in such a position that it can be seen from any point along the line of greatest travel. In placing the building there were also other problems to consider, and that was the existence of a subway along the entire frontage of Union Avenue whose walls were adjoining our building line, and had subway gradings along the entire sidewalk of Union Avenue, except for a small portion which automatically placed the position for the car driveway; the soil by test showed up to be fill for a depth of 10 or 11 feet, and the adjoining building against which we placed our building had foundations only 5 feet deep. The new building had to be placed far enough away from the subway walls to avoid any complications, and the proximity to our footings to the adjoining wall footing required underpinning of the adjoining building, and the unfavorable soil showed that it was advisable to construct re-enforced

concrete grade beams resting on re-enforced concrete piers on re-enforced rather enlarged footings. The floor of the Show Room had to be constructed of reenforced concrete.

The building itself has been created as a fireproof building, consisting of green double-faced marble cinder blocks for exterior and interior walls and partitions, which eliminated the need for any further interior or exterior finish; beams are pre-fabricated reenforced concrete, supporting pre-cast gypsum roof planks, over which there has been placed solid insulation and roofing.

The floors are of concrete with color added; the ceiling mainly consists of a luminous plastic material which eliminated the need for separate lighting and ceiling construction; the signs and other metal on the building are either of stainless steel or alumilite aluminum.

Although a boiler room was provided in a cellar under the lavatory area, it contains only the boiler, while the air conditioning unit was set on the first floor adjoining the lavatories, with steam coils, so as to eliminate a long run for air conditioning ducts which run at the rear wall ceiling line of the building. Additional radiation was provided under the entire length of the show windows.



Ample outside flood lighting and ground lighting was provided to light up the entire outdoor sales area and the building itself. Painting was practically eliminated except for the lavatory doors and the car entrance door. The building cost, including the development of the open area, is approximately \$45,000.00, and the maintenance of the building, inside and outside, except for heating and air conditioning, can be accomplished with a mild detergent and a pail of water.

The client agrees that the entire program and its problems has been solved, and that the budget was maintained at a minimum.

Except for signs, the entire work was done by Treister & Son, Inc., of New York, General Contractors.

THE GRAND UNION SHOPPING CENTER

KELLY & GRUZEN
Architects



Architect's Sketch of the Grand Union Shopping Center named after the famous Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York. The historic Grand Union Hotel was razed earlier this year to make way for the new shopping center. The development is unique in that it is one of the first self-contained commercial centers located in the heart of an established business

community. The overall design of the center will be of a modified U-plan, with a canopied sidewalk arcade featured at all store fronts affording control and protection of customer traffic. A permanent display of a scale model of the Grand Union Hotel will occupy a prominent place in the shopping center. Architects for the center are Kelly and Gruzen, New York City.

BROOKLYN ARCHITECTS GROUP HONORS MEMBERS



At the Brooklyn Chapter's first dinner-meeting of the fall season, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' PRESIDENT CLAIR W. DITCHY (left), F.A.I.A., presents Brooklyn Chapter Past-President E. James Gambaro (right), F.A.I.A., with a leather bound manuscript of letters from architects throughout the nation attesting to his 28 years of distinguished and devoted service to the American Institute of Architects and the architectural profession which merited him election to the College of Fellows of the A.I.A. at its national convention in Seattle, Washington, last June. Looking on left to right in the rear are: C. Storrs Barrows, F.A.I.A. from Rochester and Regional Director of the New York District of the A.I.A.; Brooklyn Chapter President Harry Silverman, A.I.A.; and Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A. and President of the Architects' Council of New York City.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects installed its officers, inducted new members and honored its past-president, E. James Gambaro, at its first dinner-meeting of the fall season.

The ceremonies were opened by Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A., President of the Architects' Council of New York City, with the installation of the recently elected Chapter Officers. These included Harry Silverman, President; Joseph Levy, Jr., Vice-President: Irving P. Marks, Secretary; Vincent Pellegrino, Treasurer; and Directors Charles Spindler, Jacob Sherman, Anthony Amendola, Harry Yarish, Gabriel Avallone and Andrew Di Camillo. The new president of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., is also president of the Brooklyn Society of Architects and Vice-President of the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation.

Mr. C. Storrs Barrows, F.A.I.A., Regional Director, New York District, A.I.A., continued the proceedings with the issuance of certificates of membership in the A.I.A. and a welcome to the following new members assigned to the Brooklyn Chapter: Stanley William Prowler, Arthur A. Unger, Jay Sam Unger, Paul D. Gilbert, Joseph C. Haus, and Solfred Maizus.

In honoring the Brooklyn Chapter's Past-President, the President of the national organization of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Clair W. Ditchy, F.A.I.A. from Detroit, presented E. James Gambaro with a token of esteem from the members of the Brooklyn Chapter. This was in the form of a leather bound manuscript containing letters from Architects throughout the nation attesting to Architect Gambaro's 28 years of devoted and distinguished service to the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural Profession which merited him election to the College of Fellows of the A.I.A. at its national convention in Seattle last June. This is one of the highest awards conferred upon a member of the Institute.

Among the distinguished guests participating were: Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. Past-Presidents Adolph Goldberg, Henry V. Murphy and Martyn N. Weston; officers and members of the Brooklyn Society of Architects and the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation. Others included Brooklyn Chapter members, their wives, and friends of the Brooklyn Architects.

CASE HISTORY OF A MODERNIZATION PROJECT

By Charles F. Maltby, Architect Herkimer, New York

Show window and entrance to the modernized Kirby Office Equipment Co. The architect has taken advantage of a permanent right-away next to the building to achieve a corner store effect in the "middle of the block location."

Description: Basement and Three-story Commercial-Residential Building, 19' frontage x 110' deep, built about 1900. Sound Construction, but decidedly "dated" in appearance and 6' back of the later established "building line." A permanent "right-of-way" along the North side permit deliveries to the rear and provide ample light and ventilation of the upper floors.

Occupancy: Basement and First Floor: Stock, Sales and Display for The Kirby Office Equipment Company.

Second Floor: Attorney's Office Suite, Architect's Studio-Office, Beauty Shop Suite.

Problem: General modernization, "face lifting" and renovation to meet competition of newer buildings. Minimum initial cost consistent with attractive mod-

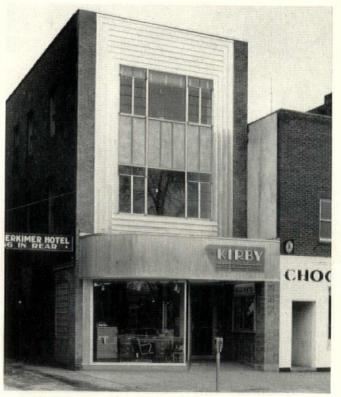
ern appearance and low future maintenance. At least the store front out 6' to the new building line and take advantage of opportunities offered by the "right-ofway" on the North side to achieve "corner store" effect in the "middle of the block" location.

Solution: Since the advantages of bringing the entire 3-story front out 6' to the building line would not add sufficient floor space on the 2nd and 3rd floors to justify the cost, the addition was limited to the store front with the 2nd and 3rd stories left as a "set-back."

(Continued on Page 28)



The Kirby Office Building, Herkimer, N. Y. before its "Face Lifting," by Architect Charles F. Maltby.



The same Kirby Office Building after extensive repairs and alterations. Notice the six foot extension to the first floor and the clean treatment of the upper floors.



DUANE LYMAN & ASSOCIATES, Architects

DESCRIPTION OF NEW OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE TEXAS COMPANY

BUFFALO, N. Y.

By JOHN M. KERR

Duane Lyman and Associates were recently commissioned to design an administrative and executive office building for the Texas Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The site selected for the building was that of the old Rumsey Residence at the southwest corner of Summer Street and Delaware Avenue. As a zoning ordinance change was involved, it seemed desirable to design the building in a style which would harmonize with the character of the surrounding buildings, and a modified Georgian design was finally selected. Alternate designs of a contemporary character were made but were discarded by the Texas Company as unsuitable for the site selected.

The building 102'-0" x 70'-0" consists of a basement and two story building to house adequately the personnel of the Texas Company. The executive offices, Engineering department and General offices are located on the first floor, with the Auditing and Accounting departments, I.B.M. machines, vault, etc. on the second floor. The basement accommodates boiler room, mechanical equipment, Mail room, Supplies

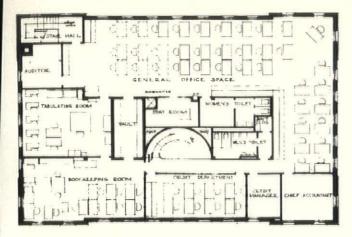
and Storage, and a Meeting Room for Staff conferences.

The construction is steel column with concrete slab on bar joists for floors, fireproofed with suspended vermiculite plaster ceilings. The lighting is fluorescent throughout, and all areas of the building are mechanically ventilated.

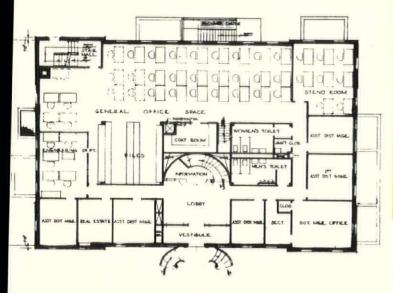
The exterior walls are faced with old Virginia brick; Indiana Limestone trim and double hung aluminum windows. The pitched roof is standing seam lead

coated copper.

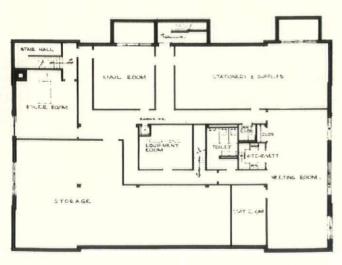
The building project represents one of the very few recent developments of a commercial nature on Delaware Avenue. The Texas Company ought to be congratulated on their foresight in leaving the crowded downtown area for a residential area such as this. Visitor parking is no longer a problem as ample space is provided, screened from Delaware Avenue by fine old trees. Perhaps in the near future other owners will see the advantages of a site on Delaware Avenue.



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COMMITTEE REPORTS

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952-1953

This is the annual report of your secretary covering the activities and undertakings of this office during the past year. Your secretary is pleased to have had the privilege of attending the board meetings for a fifth year.

Immediately following the close of the 1952 Convention, your officers and directors held a meeting at the Olympic Arena,

Saturday, October 4, 1952.

The next meeting was held at the Architectural League, New York City, December 15, 1952. Twenty directors were present. It was decided at this meeting to hold the 1953 Convention in Lake Placid.

March 14, 1953, your board held another meeting at the Architectural League. Eighteen members were present. Resolutions passed at the 1952 Convention were reviewed for action taken by the various committees concerned.

Another meeting of the Board was held September 12, 1953, at the Architectural League. In addition to reviewing committee reports, a nominating committee and credentials committee

were named. Twenty-one directors were present.

There are many meetings attended and many services which the secretary provides that cannot be included without greatly lengthening this report. It bears repeating, however, that favorable consideration should be given to retaining a paid staff member to carry on the ever-increasing work load. The fourteen constituent organizations and the board have cooperated splendidly and have been helpful throughout the year. I want to take this opportunity to thank all the members for their consideration and support.

Respectfully submitted

JOHN W. BRIGGS



Retiring President, Donald Q. Faragher and his "First Lady" Mrs. Faragher pause during a friendly chat with Mr. and Mrs. George Bain Cummings. The scene is the President's Reception in the Agora Hall at the Lake Placid Club. Close to five hundred architects, wives, exhibitors and guests attended the reception, one of the highlights of the 1953 Convention

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

June 1, 1953

At the end of the October 1952 Convention, President Donald Q. Faragher appointed the Legislative Committee for the New York State Association of Architects, the membership of which is as follows: Chairman — M. W. Del Gaudio; Vice-Chairman — Richard Roth; Messrs. Harry A. Yarish, Samuel A. Hertz, Michael A. Cardo, Charles Spindler, Frederick Genz, Arnold Lederer, C. Corey Mills, Morris Rothenberg, J. B. Walther, John T. Nelson, Nicholas Masucci, Harry M. Haskell, Harold Millis, Louis L. Sigloch, Harry Silverman, Samuel M. Kurtz, Leo Stillman, Maxwell A. Cantor, Stanley H. Klein, Jacob Sherman. Harry M. Prince, Melvin E. Kessler, Walter D. Wood, Egbert Bagg, G. Morton Wolfe, Carl W. Clark, Harry E. Rodman; Ex-Officio - Donald Q. Faragher.

The Committee divided itself into the following: General Committee affecting the Metropolitan Area -

Richard Roth, Chairman

Multiple Dwelling Law - Harry Yarish, Chairman Labor Law - Arnold Lederer, Chairman

The Legislative Session at Albany for 1953 was extremely strenmons.

Bills introduced in the Senate	2,909
Bills introduced in the Assemb	y 3,245
Resolutions	156

Total 6,310 measures

We subscribed, as usual, to the Legislative Index, having copies sent to the chairman, to Mr. Maxwell Cantor, and to Mr. Richard Roth. Because of the poor health of Mr. Cantor, we were at a loss for a while, regarding our representative at Albany. Fortunately for the New York State Association of Architects, we were successful in prevailing upon Mr. Samuel A. Hertz. architect, a member of the New York Society of Architects and of the Bronx Chapter, A.I.A., to accept the assignment as legislative representative for the Association. Our selection proved most fortuitous since Mr. Hertz brought to his task a wonderful personality, a grasp of affairs, great perseverance and deep sincerity. His many virtues won him many friends among the members of the Legislature and among the representatives of other professional groups, especially Mr. H. Beckjorden, Secretary of the State Society of Professional Engineers, and Mr. Newell Freeman, Secretary to the Engineers State Board.

He was ably guided and assisted by the Honorable Alfred H. Lama, architect, member of the Legislature, and also a member of the Brooklyn Society of Architects and the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. Mr. Lama is a man of tremendous popularity in Albany and his support or opposition to any measure was of great influence in our own program. During the closing days of the Legislature, Mr. Hertz had the able and experienced assistance of Mr. Corey Mills, architect, member of the New York Society of Architects, and a former State Senator. Mr. Mills' friendship with many of the present members of the Legislature, was of tremendous assistance to us in our Legislative activities. Mr. Cantor, although not in good health, contributed his efforts in analyzing bills and advising Mr. Hertz, also accompanying, on occasions, to Albany to introduce him to his many friends, and to guide Mr. Hertz along the very rough road necessary to be traveled by our representative. We owe many thanks to Mr. Cantor.

Many bills were introduced affecting architects adversely, and the efforts of Mr. Hertz and Mr. Lama and, in the final days, of Mr. Mills, were successfully exercised in causing the defeat of these measures. Notably were the following:

Assembly Int. 140 — Civil Service bill, preventing architects from doing public work in New York City;

Senate Int. 835 – Assembly 1026 – Placing architects' employees and offices in the Labor and Factory classification; Senate Int. 833 - Assembly 1028 - Making all draftsmen subject to the provisions of the Labor Law;

Senate Int. 309 - Assembly 450 - Providing for the Department of Public Works to prepare plans for the Long Island

Armory without private architects;

Senate Int. 432 - Assembly 577 - Prohibiting all but attorneys from appearing before courts of record; Assembly 1886 - Increasing the exemption of buildings not

requiring architect's services, up to \$15,000.00; Senate Int. 1772 – Assembly 2051 – Permitting corporations to practice engineering;



Newly elected president of the state association Adolph Goldberg, on left, pauses during the President's Reception to chat with Carl Clark and Charles Rockwell Ellis, both Syracuse Architects active in Association affairs.

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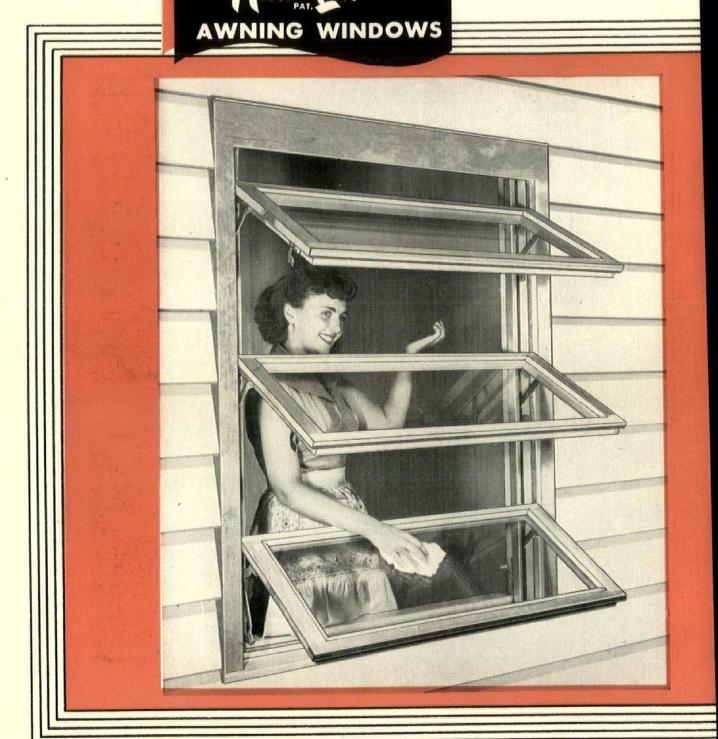
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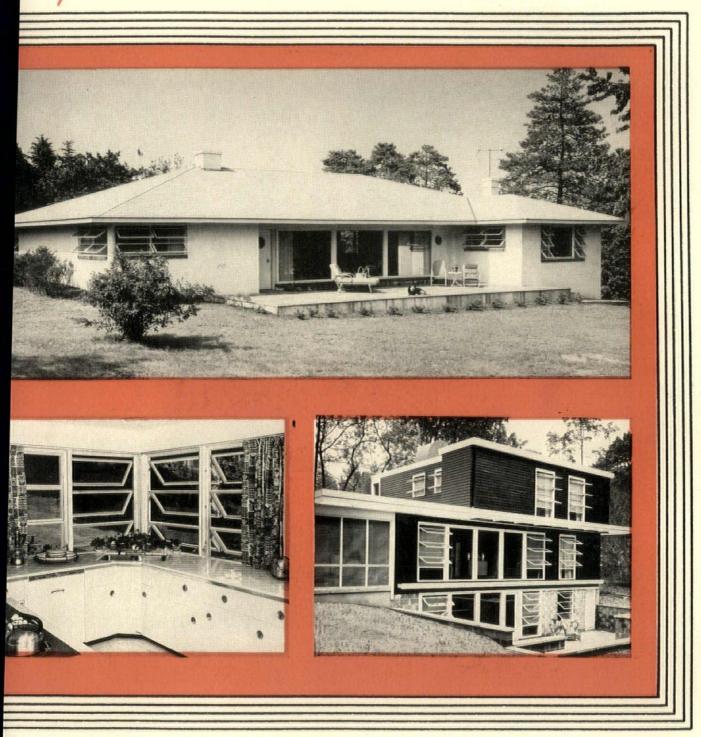
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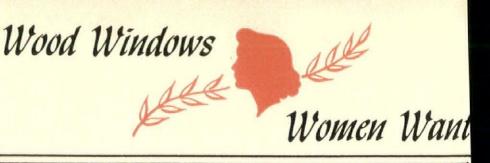


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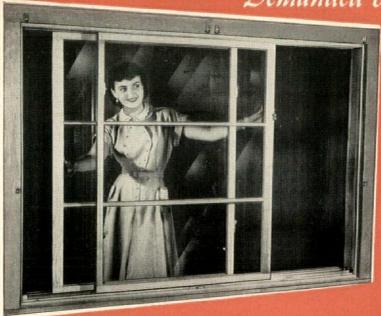
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Senate Int. 1831 - Assembly 2082 - Granting charter to the

American Engineering Corporation.

In respect to the so-called Engineers' bills, the New York State Professional Engineers requested our assistance in defeating these bills which the Committee agreed to render upon receiving documentary proof that the New York State Professional Engineers were opposed, officially. This document was received and our representative, Mr. Hertz, labored long and arduously. The bills were defeated.

In respect to the so-called Architects' Exemption bill for buildings costing up to \$15,000.00, we had been advised that the State Department of Education was not opposed. We immediately enlisted the support of the State Board for the Registration of Architects and our president, Mr. Donald Q. Faragher, strove earnestly and well to receive a letter disavowing support on the part of the State Department. The bill was passed by the Assembly but our friend, Mr. Lama, gathered support among the senators so that the bill was not reported on the floor of the Senate

The assistance we received from the architects of the State was magnificent. When matters appeared really serious, the architects responded nobly and numerously to the plea of the chairman, and the members of the Legislature were deluged with letters, telegrams and telephone calls, and personal visits by our architects, to the end that the legislators had to consider the engi-' bill and architects' exemption bill personal matters and used all their influence to cause their defeat. Many, many thanks to our architects; they responded nobly.

The chairman has copies of many letters sent by our members, and particularly the members of our Legislative Committee whose names appear at the beginning of this report. Unfortunately, neither time nor space permits listing the letters, but special thanks are rendered to these architects. Their names ap-

pear in the records of the Committee.



Mr. Henry F. Ludorf, representing the New England Architects, together with Mrs. Harry M. Prince and Mr. Harry M. Prince, Second Vice President of the NYSAA. Mr. Ludorf, from Hartford, Conn., was a panel guest on the Thursday Seminar considering Public Relations. Mrs. Prince entertained the convention guests during the annual dinner dance with a number of vocal selections from several of the more popular Broadway Musicals.

In respect to the amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law and the Multiple Residence Law, our committee was in conference with the Joint Legislative Committee and agreed on many of the bills. Mr. Richard Roth, acting as representative of the New York State Association of Architects, also held weekly meetings of the Legislative Committee of the Association and of the Architects' Council of New York City of which latter he is the chairman. All bills were discussed and action taken for or against the various items. The bills supported by the New York State Association were passed by the Legislature; some did not receive the approval of the Governor, but their number is very low. A list of the Multiple Dwelling Law and Multiple Residence Law bills enacted into laws, is appended. Many thanks to Mr. Roth for his able and efficient efforts. Thanks are also due to Mr. Harry Yarish, chairman of the Multiple Dwelling Law section of the Legislative Committee, whose understanding and industry in studying the bills were of great influence and of great assistance to Mr. Roth and the rest of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Yarish's contribution is very valuable.

For the information of the members of the profession, the Committee issued bulletins as follows:

> January 7th, 17th, 24th, 31st - 1953 February 7th, 14th, 21st - 1953



Four of the Convention Delegates are interrupted from their very deep conversation during the President's Reception. Mr. Del Gaudio, Convention Chairman, formed the nucleus of many a conversation group during the course of a most pleasant evening.

These bulletins contained a resume of all the bills introduced, which affected the architects in any way. We hope the sending of the bulletins next year will be followed, perhaps, with greater attention to detail.

In respect to the Labor Law amendments, Mr. Lederer, Chairman of the Labor Law section of the Committee, cooperated with the Labor Department of the State and with other professional groups. Many amendments have been studied and agreed to and were introduced in the closing session of the Legislature. These amendments will be reviewed in 1954.

We may consider that our efforts on behalf of the profession, during the Legislative Session, were extremely successful. However, it becomes necessary for us to marshal our forces in 1954 when we may expect further and more determined onslaughts upon our protective laws. We should consider the introduction of positive legislation on our own behalf.

Our Association is urged to appoint the 1954 Legislative Committee without delay so that the members thereof may develop a program for the profession and thus be prepared to move effi-

ciently and effectively in the next Legislative session.

Respectfully submitted, M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman Legislative Committee of the New York State Ass'n of Architects.

Conferences have already been held with members of the engineering profession regarding joining of forces for the legislative program affecting both professions in 1954. See appendix 2.

COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE BUILDING CODE

The Committee on State-Wide Building Code, by instructions of President Faragher, has been made a sub-committee of the Legislative Committee. However, since the State-Wide Building Code Commission is working on proposals for a Multiple Dwelling Code, this committee on State-Wide Building Code of the New York State Association of Architects will be engaged in this work for the rest of the year 1953. In addition, it will require an appropriation of funds to pay the expenses of its members who are required to travel from their home cities to the places of meetings. Accordingly, it is suggested that Mr. Samuel A. Hertz, the chairman of this Committee on State-Wide Building Code, make his own report and his own recommendations which will be considered as report and recommendations of the Legislative Committee.

APPENDIX NO. 1

May 6, 1953 TO ALL CONSTITUENT ORANIZATIONS NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS The following Bills have been passed by the Governor, and are Laws:

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAWS

SENATE INT. 1860 — ROSENBLATT

Provides that stair within an apartment in a Class A fireproof dwelling erected under plans filed in Department after Sept. 1, 1951, may extend upward instead of downward to story which provides required access to at least two fire-stairs, and if to provide egress to public hall, balcony shall be located on lower story of apartment.

MDL - Par. 103 - Chap. 649

SENATE INT. 1214 — ROSENBLATT

Permits occupancy of apartment or room or cellar or basement of multiple dwelling for living purposes until July 1, 1955, if so occupied on April 1, 1953, and if certificate is issued as to light, ventilation, heat, fire protection and sanitation.

MDL - Par. 216 - Chap. 574

ASSEMBLY INT. 1998 — LAMA

Provides that dwellings three stories or less in height erected after April 18, 1929, and before Oct. 15, 1952, instead of 1942, as one or two family dwellings, may be converted to multiple dwellings for not more than one family on each floor or three families in all; except frame dwellings.

MDL - Par. 9 - Chap. 639

SENATE INT. 1211 — PIERCE

Requires that courts of multiple dwellings shall be of light color brick or stone or thoroughly whitewashed or painted light color if dimensions are at least 50 per cent, in excess of minimum specified. MDL — Par. 29 — Chap. 109

ASSEMBLY INT. 1009 — MORGAN

Provides that second means of egress from apartments in multiple dwellings shall be required if first means is not within 50 instead of 40 feet of every living room therein on such story. MDL — Par. 103 — Chap. 121

ASSEMBLY INT. 995 — LAMA

Provides that door or vehicle entrance to motor vehicle storage space in multiple dwellings shall be at least 20 feet from door giving access to required entrance hall from outside of dwelling and at least 8 feet distance from any other entrance or exit. MDL - Par. 60 - Chap. 125

SENATE INT. 812 — MITCHELL

Permits use of storage space or structures in multiple dwellings for passenger motor vehicles, for occupants of multiple dwellings under common ownership, instead of only for occupants of multiple dwellings on same premises.

MDL - Par. 60 - Chap. 110

SENATE INT. 1919 — MITCHELL

Provides that persons who violate or assist in violation of certain multiple dwelling law provisions shall be guilty of offense and fixes fine thereafter and for subsequent offenses. MDL - Par. 304 - Chap. 851



General Scene overlooking the Buffet Table during the President's Reception at the 1953 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects. Close to 500 architects, wives, exhibitors, and guests attended the affair.

MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAWS

SENATE INT. 2299 — PIERCE

Changes definition of boarding house, cellars, dormitories and other items of multiple residences and requires that water supply thereafter shall be obtained from public water supply system or source approved by health officer.

MRL - 171 - Pars. 4, 27, 105, 136, 170, 202, 215, 254, 256, 303 - Chap. 860

ASSEMBLY INT. 1008 — MORGAN

Provides that second means of egress shall not be required in multiple residences of fireproof construction 6 stories or less in height erected before July 1, 1952, under certain conditions. MRL - Par. 26 - Chap. 589

ASSEMBLY INT. 1677 — McMULLEN

Clarifies provision that fireproof or fire-resistive material shall be accepted as meeting requirement for fire-retarding of multiple residences and that sprinkler systems need not be filled with



Mr. R. S. Morris, President of the Royal Institute of Canadian Architects, acknowledges the acceptance of the Oath, I AM AN ARCHITECT, presented by George B. Cummings, F.A.I.A., and Secretary of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

water only when building is occupied, and limits to dwellings three or more stories in height, provision as to means of egress from apartment into dwelling proper.

MRL - Pars. 255, 302 - Chap. 809

SENATE INT. 2303 — ROSENBLATT

Provides that regulations for multiple residences as to exits, directional signs, fire alarm systems and watchman and sprinkler systems shall be complied with for transient dwellings on or before July 1, 1954, and that all other regulations as to sanitation and fire protection shall be complied with on or before July 1, 1955.

> Sincerely yours, RICHARD ROTH, Chairman Committee on Legislation

APPENDIX NO. 2

May 13, 1953

REPORT FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

At a meeting with Commissioner Zurmuhlen of the Department of Public Works, New York, discussion was had in respect to the now "defunct" corporation engineering bills and amend-ment to the architects' registration law regarding "no architect for buildings up to \$15,000.00."

Mr. Zurmuhlen exercises a very prominent position in the engineering organizations, and we agreed that we would meet sometime in September with a committee from each of the two professions (architects and engineers) to develop a program of positive legislation for next year.

It is my suggestion that the organizations be circularized to have their Legislative Chairmen appointed immediately, so that

they can go into session in September of 1953.

M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman Legislative Committee New York State Ass'n of Architects

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Institute Committee on the Architect and Government has an Executive Committee of: Julian E. Berla, Chairman, Howard Eichenbaum, C. E. Silling and ten other members, Max H. Foley, representing New York.

Duties: (1) To promote the employment on public works of Architects in private practice, (2) to limit the functions of governmental agencies to programming and planning, (3) to promote an interchange of information between Architects in all parts of the country, in order to defend the profession against further encroachments of bureaus at city, county, state and federal levels.

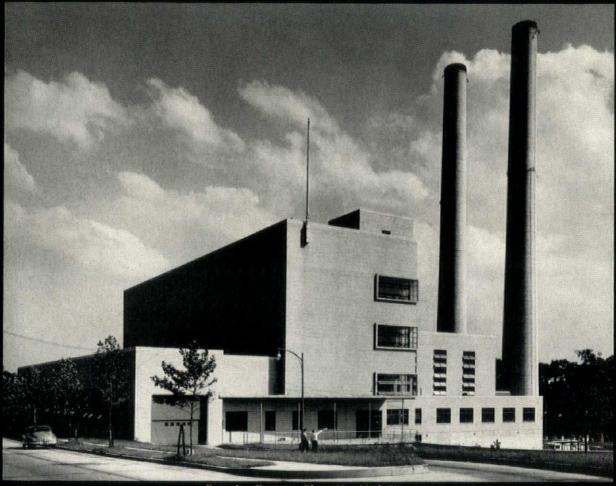
In the government, 90 percent of the Military construction is designed by private firms of Architects and Engineers. Public Buildings Service has a 62 percent curtailment of its technical personnel and their program reduced to a near vanishing point. The City of Rochester has given out its schools and public buildings to the local Architects and the contracts have been on an equitable basis. Buffialo has likewise given their work to the private Architect after some opposition by the profession where there was a tendency to do otherwise. This was helped by the activity of Buffalo-Western New York Chapter. New York City has also given a considerable number of contracts to the private practitioner. The State Housing Commission have readjusted their schedules to improve the Architect's position. The closing

(Continued on Page 29)

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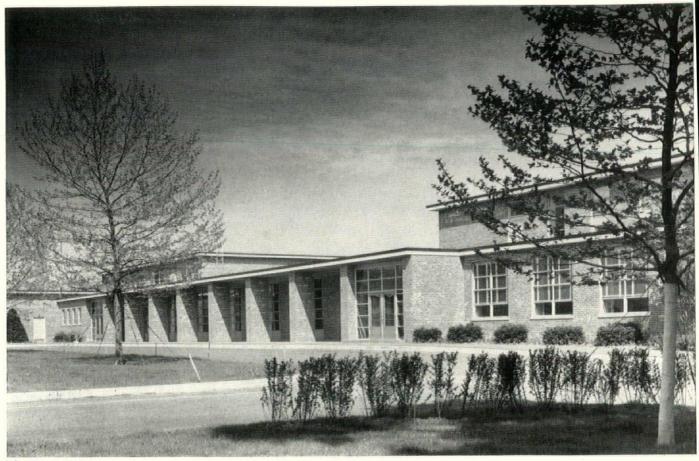
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CUT PRICED HEATING PLANTS

BY MALCOLM B. MOYER

A new schoolhouse is projected; sketches have been accepted, estimates given, the appropriation set, and the money voted.

After the first batch of working drawings has run the gauntlet of the teaching staff, the superintendent, and finally the State Department of Education with enlargements here and there, a sickening conviction that apparent costs will burst the seams of the appropriation comes over the Architect's mind.

About this time the Heating Engineer is started, with careful admonitions that the "costs must be held to the minimum." However, the list of requirements laid down include thermostats, ventilation, No. 6 oil, etc., which will add up to a tidy sum. After the job has

been laid out and costs taken in a preliminary way, further cuts and retrenchments may be taken to reach the lowest possible terms. The appropriation in the green sheet looks very skinny.

After this, the design passes through the scrutiny of the State Education Department and then goes to the contractors for bids.

When the last bid has been read and the "sum of the lows" totted up, groans issue from the Building Committee that the appropriation has been grossly exceeded. So the "cut and slash" work begins. The general constructor submits a long list of "deductions" which leaves the building roofed and enclosed, but little else.

Then the mechanicals are invited to contribute their bright ideas. "If we use one boiler instead of two we can cut a thousand dollars," says the contractor. "Use No. 2 oil instead of No. 6 – save \$3000.," etc.

Each cut offered carries a deduction about equal to the material cost, but the labor and profit are usually left in. This process creates a really attractive job for friend contractor, and he can think of lots of things to cut out.

But the "payoff" comes when the owner moves in two years later. "We expected to have everything automatic, but it is not." "We thought we would have two boilers and your plans show them, so why do we have only one?" "And the rooms take longer to warm up; why is that?" etc., etc.

All of these things cause much embarrassment. They waste hours of time. Fortunately the era of appropriation "over runs" seems to be drawing to a close, but when one does come along let's not cut the heating without very careful consideration. It will save many a headache later. One cannot argue with an insufficient heating plant. Offhand cuts are dangerous.

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FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES



B. Sumner Gruzen, Kelly & Gruzen, has been named chairman of the Architects and Engineers Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in the current \$16,950,000 drive, it has been announced by Salim L. Lewis, General Campaign chairman for 1953.

Mr. Gruzen, long active in the leadership of the industry's campaigns on behalf of Federation and other important communal causes, revealed that the Division will hold its annual Federation luncheon on Tuesday, November 24, 12:30 P.M., at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue. Guest speaker at the luncheon will be the Honorable Philip J. Cruise, Chairman of the New York Housing Authority.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Gruzen revealed that Federation must raise \$2,450,000 more than was raised last year to maintain its expanded hospitals and social welfare agencies that have increased their services to the community and now serve an all-time high of 575,000 men, women and children annually.

"A new Federation has been built to keep abreast of up-to-date medical and social service techniques," Mr. Gruzen stated. "As a result of \$33,000,000 worth of completed building projects, Federation has added 42 new facilities and now serves the community's sick, aged, needy and distressed with greater results than ever."

Honorary chairman of the industry effort on behalf of the industry's campaign for Federation's 116 hospitals and social service institutions is Ely Jacques Kahn of Kahn & Jacobs, long an active Federation leader.

Division chairmen are: Robert A. Jacobs, Kahn & Jacobs (Architectural Engineers); Albert L. Baum, Jaros, Baum & Bowes (Mechanical Engineers); Julius Harwood, Frank E. Towle & Sons (Civil Engineers); and Walter H. Weiskopf, Weiskopf & Pickworth (Structural Engineers).

Executive Committee are: Max Abramovitz, Louis Allen Abramson, Charles H. Blitman, Benjamin C. Bloch, Joseph Blumenkranz, Nicholas Farkas, Hyman I. Feldman, Saul Goldsmith, Percival Goodman, William B. Heller, Walter Hesse, Gustave W. Iser and Martin L. Katzenstein.

Also, S. J. Kessler, Harold C. Lasker, Julian Clarence Levi, Herbert Lippman, Charles Mayer, Charles B. Meyers, Jacob Moscowitz, Edward Necarsulmer, Ralph Pomerance, Harry M. Prince, Richard Roth, Eugene Schoen, Daniel Schwartzman, Edward I. Shire and Joseph D. Weiss.



STATE OFFICE BUILDING

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Freeman, French and Freeman, Architects, Burlington, Vt.

The exterior wall presents a combination of plain surfaces with a highly decorative band below the top story, involving both lettering and carved figures. Only in Vermont marble could the architects find the requisite qualities of decorative marking in plain areas and proper texture for fine ornamental treatment.

For specifications and details see Sweets File Architectural.

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THAT NECESSARY EVIL - THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By Thomas H. McKaig

Not long ago we were called upon to inspect and give advice on an interesting failure. A four story flat slab food packing plant had for years used the basement as a refrigerated storeroom. It was insulated to provide against ordinary cold storage temperatures. Then several years ago, without changing the insulation, they changed the use of the room to deep freeze temperatures and before long things began to happen. First the basement floor began to heave. Then the interior columns began to rise, so that at present, they have climbed as much as four inches above the outside columns. Frost has followed down the columns to the footings and in the inside of the building we found as much as twenty inches of frost under the column footings. As a result of this differential rise, the floors are cracked up, the steel sash are badly distorted, and the condition of the building in general is a mess.

In this case we know what happened. A constant temperature of 8 to 15 degrees F. in an improperly insulated room has induced a constant temperature of 28 degrees F. in the ground under the footings. This of course is a situation we encounter once in a lifetime, but it has started me thinking of a question we encounter in a very large percentage of the jobs we design, how deep do we really have to put our footings to protect them from frost heave? Most New York State cities require you to go to a depth of four feet

below finished grade, but isn't this just a figure picked out of a hat? Outside of cities, in towns and villages where there are no building codes, we can point to a number of relatively good buildings with footings only three feet below grade where nothing has ever some sour.

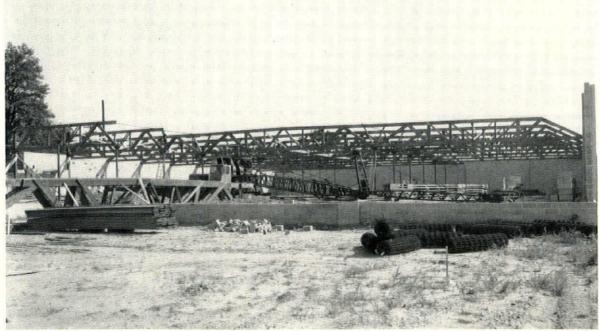
I recall the fact that in 1934, water mains in Kane, the icebox of Pennsylvania, froze at a depth of five feet, but there were schools in the same city with footings four feet below grade where nothing happened, not even a new crack in the wall or a widening of the old cracks. This would indicate that a few inches of frost, or freezing temperatures for a short period, do not induce enough lifting pressure to cause any damage. However, without positive knowledge of this fact, we do not care to risk the possibility of cracked walls and we continue to build as we have always built. And then too, what about the depth of footing or wall below an areaway floor? How much lifting pressure can be developed under the circumstances?

Probably the whole thing is rather an academic question and we will keep on putting the bottom of our exterior footings four feet below grade as we have always done, but if somebody wants to do a little research as a result of which a foot of concrete can be saved around the perimeter of a lot of buildings each year, it seems to me this is a worthwhile subject.

ROOF TRUSSES By

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169' x 266' Warehouse for RETAIL GROCERS EXCHANGE

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Eleven bents on 20'-0'' centers consisting of two 55' side bay spans and one 59' center bay span. Overall height at center: 7'-2''. Cost in place: \$.40/sq. ft.

BUILDING NEWS

Construction as measured by the Dodge Reports in the 37 states, east of the Rockies, will decline only three per cent in 1954 as compared with 1953, in the official opinion of F. W. Dodge Corporation as stated in Architectural Record and other Dodge publications.

The 1954 estimates were compiled by Thomas S. Holden, vice chairman, and Clyde Shute, manager of Dodge's statistical and research division. The Dodge Reports cover known and specific construction projects. They are used as a basis for estimating the actual 48-state total of construction.

If the Holden-Shute advance estimates prove to be closely accurate, as they are proving to be in the case of 1953, they mean that construction will have another big year in 1954.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-SHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIR-CULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of Empire State Architect published 6 times a year at Buffalo, New York for Oct. 1, 1953.

- 1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Pl., Buffalo 9, N. Y.; Editor Warren N. Wittek, 232 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N. Y.; Business manager Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Pl., Buffalo 9, N. Y.
- 2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding I percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) New York State Association of Architects, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse 2, N. Y.; Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Pl., Buffalo 9, N. Y.
- 3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

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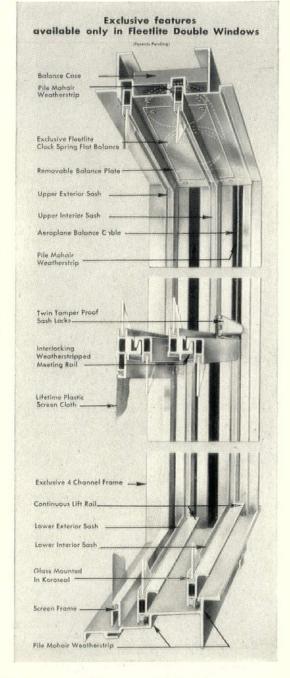
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CASE HISTORY (Continued)

The old wood and glass two-story bay was removed and the original opening filled with aluminum casement and fixed sash. Aluminum sash were also used as a spandrel facing frame between these windows which was "glazed" with a light green flat plastic. This twostory window unit was "framed" with aluminum clapboards, in natural color, installed vertically at sides and mitered at intersection with horizontal installation above. This simple and economical treatment of the entire 2nd and 3rd story front between the existing brick corner pilasters involved no structural alterations but completely changed the original appearance and provided an effective "new look.

The show window canopy was brought out 6' to the new building line over a new brick wall on the south side, which was provided with a small recessed show window. The balance of the canopy was cantilevered from the original front and from the center line of the front returned in a quarter eliptical curve to the original front at the north side. This canopy was faced with economical standard corrugated aluminum. An opening in the canopy framing was covered with translucent yellow corrugated plastic which nested with the aluminum facing. Aluminum letters installed on the plastic panel which was back lighted resulted in an unique and striking sign. A free form panel of similar plastic material installed in the ceiling over the entrance and lighted by the same light source as the sign adds interest at this point.

The store window extending from floor to ceiling in an unsymmetrical "v" plan projects out from the original front under the overhanging canopy. This

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shape provides a more spacious entrance to both the store and the stairs to the upper floors and a "corner window" which is eye catching from either approach.

The entire display and sales area of the store rearranged and departmentalized. Old olive green steel wall shelving re-finished in a blue-gray, new show cases of grav-oak with aluminum trim installed and upper walls and ceiling painted dusty rose. Interior walls adjoining the show window and entrance finished with oak plywood to match new show cases. New gray marbleized linoleum with narrow red stripes carried out the gray and red color scheme and installed diagonally following the line of the larger show window, tended to widen the appearance of the store. New lighting combining continuous fluorescent and incandescent spot fixtures greatly increased the light level and attractiveness of the interior.

Second floor offices were altered and re-decorated to suit individual tenants. Third floor apartments repaired and re-decorated and public halls and stairs on both floors provided with new linoleum floor finish; new lighting and decoration.

This renovation project carried out in two stages in late 1952 and early 1953 at a total cost of approximately \$25,000.00, including store fixtures and equipment, has given this fifty year old structure a "new lease on life" and it is now competing with the most modern on Main Street.

Contractors: Construction - M. H. Baker, Mohawk, N. Y.; Plumbing - Harry N. Folts, Herkimer, N. Y.: Heating - Pelton Bros. Inc., Herkimer, N. Y.; Electric - Victor Susman, Little Falls, N. Y.: Store Front -Utica Glass Co., Utica, N. Y.



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COMMITTEE REPORTS (Continued)

down or completion of many governmental foreign projects has released many draftsmen and for once there are some draftsmen looking for a job in New York City.

The Architect today stands in a better position in governmental work than at any time in the history of the Institute.

The State Committee should correlate its work with the Institute Committee and, as recommended by the Institute, the State Committee member should be the chairman of the State Committee. We would recommend this to the New Administration and that such a committee include a representative from each constituent with at least one meeting a year of the committee.

M. W. DEL GAUDIO

C. STORRS BARROWS, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

In February 1952, after being appointed chairman of the Public Relations and Publicity Committee, your chairman without protfolio made a survey of his committeemen, together with the Press and members of the building industry, to determine ways and means of bringing about better public relations and publicity beneficial to the architectural profession as a whole. The following suggestions were made and presented to the 1952

1. The Architect should take interest and serve in civic and community affairs, for by so doing he sets off a chain of reactions which helps the advancement of the profession for vears to come

2. Have a seminar at the 1953 Convention on public relations to acquaint the Architect with his responsibilities to the public and his fellowmen. (This has been done.)

Approve a regulation A.I.A. Architects' job sign 8½" x 11" and 17" x 22" to mark architect-designed jobs. (This is now an A.I.A. project.)

4. Acquire R.A. automobile license plates. This was put into action by the Central Chapters and the Rochester and Syracuse Societies for 1953.

5. Establish A.I.A. scholarships for worthy architectural students. The Brooklyn Chapter, Brooklyn Society and Westchester Chapter have already put this into action.

6. Publish a booklet on the Services of the Architect. This project was assigned to the Fees Committee.

7. Increase the "Empire State Architect" circulation to include those outside of the profession interested in the architect's advancement. The Publications Committee has made certain recommendations to cover this.

8. Set up an educational program to train architects and the public alike on the benefits of hiring an architect. Your committee commended Minneapolis-Honeywell Co. for the type of advertising in Time Magazine. Attached hereto is an answer to my letter commending them. We also commend the Kiplinger Magazine for its pamphlet on "Why Hire an Architect?" This is the best public relations and publicity the profession can get and it is free. This should be encouraged by the National headquarters.

Set up a fund to be added to each year to promote the cause of architecture via newspapers, T.V., radio, and maga-

10. Last but not least, each architect is his own best public relations and publicity man. This was very well stated by committeeman Mort Wolfe and published in the Empire State Architect in June 1952.

In conclusion, Mr. President, the day has come when free services, free publicity and the like has "gone with the wind." The National Headquarters has now embarked on its long sought after Public Relations Program. Enclosed is the first tool and facts package, together with the first of a series of programs to be worked out by the new department of public relations. We have been asked by the national office to assist and collaborate with them. Therefore, your committee recommends that the New York State Association give full and diligent support to this new public relations and publicity project and wishes its successors smooth sailing and success.

DON C. HERSHEY, Chairman Public Relations and Publicity

Committee Members: Dean L. C. Dillenbeck G. Morton Wolfe Martyn N. Weston Sarkis M. Arkell Giles Vander Bogart Francis S. Woods



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REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE

As a result of the report submitted by the Education Committee at the 1952 Convention, a number of resolutions were adopted largely concerned with the implementation of the Institute's interim report of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Education.

Subsequently, there have been no further releases of information as to the progress being made by The Institute. The New York State Association Committee on Education has, therefore, not attempted to proceed further until such time as the procedures recommended at the last Convention have been adopted by The American Institute of Architects and are thus capable of being inaugurated in New York State.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES WILLIAM KIDENEY, Chairman

To: The New York State Association of Architects, assembled in Convention, Lake Placid Club,

Essex County, New York
From: The 1952-53 Insurance Committee

Subject: ANNUAL REPORT

During the term just passed, the Committee is glad to report that it did not receive any complaints from policy holders. On Saturday, May 16, 1953, the Committee held a meeting at

On Saturday, May 16, 1953, the Committee held a meeting at the De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y. Members present, as follows: Frederick G. Frost, Sr., New York Chapter; Franklin F. Foit, Buffalo-Western New York Chapter; Allen Macomber, Rochester Society; and George J. Cavalieri, New York Society. Excused: Ward W. Fenner, New York Chapter. In attendance, representing Ter Bush & Powell, Inc., Administrators, as follows: Arthur W. Luce, Jr., Bert H. Hauptman, Charles A. Carlisle, Jr., and Robert N. Boyd.

At the outset of this meeting, Mr. Luce outlined a history of the Association's group insurance plan since its inauguration, by stating briefly as follows:

1. Total policy holders: 650

- 2. Additional benefits to policy holders since inception of plan; 50% increase in hospital benefits providing \$7.50 per day hospital benefit for 70 days; 50% increase in surgical benefits providing up to \$225.00 for surgical reimbursement; 50% increase in miscellaneous expenses providing \$37.50 for miscellaneous expenses. Premiums are waived during the period in which the insured is collecting disability income, if disability continues beyond six months. A policy holder may elect to receive a lump sum payment in lieu of weekly benefits. Effective September 1952, Plan AA was instituted, which permits eligible male applicants under age 60 to apply for an additional amount of weekly indemnity up to a maximum of \$75.00 per week, upon payment of an additional premium charge.
- 3. Experience: (The first figure is "earned premiums" and latter "paid claims.") 1948 \$42,436.98 and \$13,107.06; 1949 \$49,098.89 and \$20,067.09; 1950 \$50,786.80 and \$29,253.07; and 1952 \$48,475.99 and \$33,918.34.
- Since the inception of the plan, there have been 499 claims reported, of which approximately 75% were health claims and 25% accident claims.
- Of the claims reported, one involved an accidental death, which required the payment of \$5,000.00.
- Up to the end of 1952, five policy holders received the fittytwo week limit sickness benefit.

The administrators submitted a request, for the Committee's approval, to rewrite existing policies in force for the following reasons: (a) Due to an oversight in printing the original policy form, no mention was made that the rates would be increased upon the attainment of ages 51 and 61, which was a criterion upon which the group plan was instituted. (b) It is not good business to have policies outstanding which do not set forth the correct or current facts caused by the changes in benefits to the policy holders. (c) Presently, under the group plan two forms of policies are in force, one type being that issued prior to increase in benefits and the other subsequent thereto.

The Committee approved the request on condition that such policies be rewritten as of their next renewal date, and that the Administrators assure such policy holders in writing as to the reasons for rewriting the policies, together with detailed explanation of the variations between the two forms.

Under the group plan, weekly benefits for female members of the Association were limited to a weekly benefit of \$25.00 per week. Upon request of the Committee, the Administrators obtained consent from the underwriters, i.e., Continental Casualty Company, to increase this limit to \$50.00 per week, at the same rate and coverage available to male members.

Also, upon request of the Committee, the Administrators have obtained from the underwriters its approval of a modified stripped-down insurance plan to provide only \$1,000.00 Acci-

dental Death Benefits and \$25.00 weekly indemnity for both accident and sickness, but exclusive of hospitalization and surgical benefits. It was felt that this lower cost plan would be attractive to the younger members. It is hoped that the rates for this new plan will be announced by the Administrators before close of the

Five years have lapsed since there has been an open enrollment period under the group plan. The Administrators, therefore, felt that a modified open enrollment period would be advisable, which the Committee approved and authorized the Administrators to announce its details to the membership at large just as soon as possible following the Convention.

For the record, the Administrators, as in the past, reimbursed Committee members for travel and subsistence expenses incurred

in attending the meeting hereinbefore mentioned.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to express its thanks and appreciation to Ter Bush & Powell, Inc., particularly to Mr. Arthur W. Luce, Ir., Vice President, for its very efficient and careful administration of the Association's group insurance plan.

Respectfully submitted, FREDERICK G. FROST, SR. FRANKLIN F. FOIT ALLEN MACOMBER WARD W. FENNER GEORGE J. CAVALIERI

Dated:

October 9, 1953

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH ALLIED PROFESSIONS

Your Committee thought it best before officially contacting other professions to make drafts of the over-all aims of such an organization and an outline of how it will be formed and how it would function. These have been made. They are not entirely original but are modeled after a very successful farm organization, modified to meet our conditions.

Objects of Organization

1. Promote an understanding on the part of the general public of the significance of professional training, experience and responsibility represented by any professional license.

2. Protect mutual interests by means of new or amended legislation leading to better enforcement of license laws.

3. Bring into open discussion any grievance of one member organization against another and, being aided by advice and counsel of the disinterested members, resolve the difference behind closed doors instead of, as at present, in the State Legislature and the press.

4. Aid any constituent organization which has a worthy program organized for its preservation and betterment.

This new organization shall be known as "The New York State Council of Professional Organizations.'

1. Council members shall be composed of the Presidents of the existing statewide licensed professional groups, or some member delegated by them.

There will be a President, Board of Directors and Execu-

tive Secretary.

3. Each member shall have one vote.

4. Action by the Board must be by unanimous vote-even

one opposing vote means no action.

5. Any member, if not interested in a proposed action, may abstain from voting. This will not be considered an opposing vote. The Board can proceed with proposed action as though by unanimous vote.

Informal conversations with other professions have all been very favorable so the committee recommends that the following

resolution be adopted.

Be it RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects take the initiative in the formation of the proposed New York State Council of Professional Organizations along the general outline mentioned and that the Committee be authorized to proceed in the execution thereof.

Respectfully submitted, SIGMUND SCHELLKOPF, Chairman Committee to Confer with Allied Professions

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee, which was disbanded last year, recommended to the previous convention that all eligible architects throughout the State be invited to join the N.Y.S.A.A. The procedure recommended was that all prospective members join a local constituent organization which will automatically make him a member of the N.Y.S.A.A. This procedure will simplify the work of the State organization and would result in a more uniform process for procuring eligible architects.

At the present time, there are a certain number of architect members who are not affiliated with a local constituent organiza-



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tion, and it is recommended that they be notified immediately of the change of rules to enable them to change their status to maintain State membership.

The change in by-laws effective Jan. 1, 1954, will no longer permit unaffiliated membership. Membership will only be per-

mitted through a constituent organization.

In order that any member in good standing is not outlawed after Jan. 1, 1954, the secretary is instructed to immediately take necessary steps to insure continued membership for such members in accordance with the above.

Respectfully submitted, N. MASUCCI

FINAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY COMMITTEE

In the unanimous opinion of our Committee, the time has come, if not indeed overdue, when an organization of our calibre and potentiality must seriously consider the establishment of a central office and the employment of an Executive Secretary. From our observation of successful large organizations, the office of Executive Secretary is the universal, gainful and beneficial proceedure.

Our present method of conducting the business of our Association is inefficient and confusing. The annual or biennial change in the officers and their addresses is confusing to all correspondents with our Association until names and addresses are established. The new officers, particularly a new Secretary, have to become familiar with the operation of the office. Records of our Association are often scattered all over the State.

The qualifications of an Executive Secretary are briefly as follows: An administrator thoroughly familiar with the problems of an architect's practice, ethics, public relations, etc., legal

minded and energetic, yet tactful and diplomatic.

- The duties of an Executive Secretary will be as follows:

 1. Executive representative in Albany during the legislative sessions.
- Handling all possible routine business of the Association not concerned with policy making.
- Executing the directives of the Association's President and relieving him of considerable correspondence.

4. General filing of membership information.

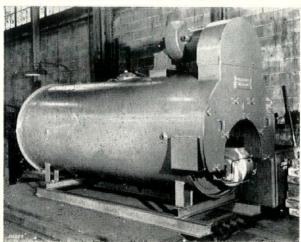
5. Coordinating all Committee Meetings.

6. Public Relations including news releases, publishing information on the Association functions throughout the State.

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- 7. Coordinating all Committee reports for the annual conven-
- Act as an administrative assistant to the convention chairman. (His experience from year to year should be of tremendous value.)
- Assist and supervise the solicitation of advertising for the "Empire State Architect" – and in time improve the net income from this operation.
- 10. Publish an annual achievement report of the State Association and timely reports as directed to be mailed to all individual members informing the entire membership of current news, proposals, legislative bills, etc., clearly, accurately and promptly.

Section 12, Article IV, of our Constitution and By-Laws, now reads as follows: "The Association may retain a salaried Executive Director whose qualifications will permit him to assume charge of technical and staff duties of the Association under the direction of the Board. The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Association and need not be an architect."

The location of the office may be contingent upon the selection of the Executive Secretary. The office might be located in New York, Albany or elsewhere within the State. Albany seems to be favored by some of the members of this Committee for two reasons. (a) The convenience and economy in representing the Association during the legislative session. (b) The convenience of this location geographically to all constituent organizations not only for visits but also for dissemination of correspondence and literature. Our President, Mr. Faragher, and your Chairman feel that New York City might be the first choice in view of the large proportion of the membership in the Metropolitan Area.

To accomplish this we must be assured of an annual income of approximately \$17,000. This is based on the following minimum expenses:

Salary of Executive Secretary	7,500
Salary of Stenographer	3,000
Office rent and supplies	2,000
Telephone and postage	1,000
Traveling expenses for Executive Secretary	500

\$14,000

In addition to this we should add for the general expenses of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, traveling expenses and cost

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of Director's meetings, committee expenses, a minimum of \$3,000, making the total annual expenses of the Association \$17.000

To meet these expenses our annual dues will have to be increased to \$8.00. The proposed schedule of income will then be

Annual dues from 1500 members @ \$8.00 ... Annual net income from the "Empire State Architect" Average annual profit from convention ... 3.500

Section 2, Article VII, of our Constitution and By-Laws provides that the amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by the annual convention.

As an alternate proposal, your Chairman submits for your careful consideration a thought expressed by some of the members of this committee; that in view of the excellent condition of our treasury the dues be limited to only \$5.00 and the deficit of approximately \$4,500 be absorbed - for the next 3 or 4 years. with the hope that in time, through the employment of an Executive Secretary, the establishment of a central office, improved net return from the "Empire State Architect" and annual conventions, and from sources other than dues, the temporary definicit financing will be eliminated.

Respectfully submitted. Executive Secretary Committee ADOLPH GOLDBERG, Chairman

REPORT AND RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR LAWS

I, on behalf of the committee, wish to report activities since the last convention.

Pursuant to the adopted resolution at said convention, we prepared legislation along the lines proposed.

Copies were distributed to Mr. John Coggeshall, Sr., of the Codes Committee, State Labor Department; counsel of the State Labor Department; Chairman Harris H. Murdock of the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals; and Assemblyman Alfred A. Lama, R.A.

Mr. Lama introduced the bills in the Assembly. Action by the Legislature was postponed until the reactions of the Labor Department were received. The report failed to arrive, consequently,

the proposal never came out of the committee.

As a result of our activities, the Board of Standards and Appeals of the City of New York realized that the fire escape rules adopted on the basis of the old Labor Law were practically vitiated. The Chairman, Mr. Murdock, caused new rules to be promulgated and a hearing was held. Your chairman attended this meeting with Mr. Coggeshall as an observer.

Our suggestions were discussed at length. The highlights of

the hearing disclosed that:

a) The rule-making power of the board would be somewhat abridged.

b) The fire escape rules were cancelled.

That all stairways in existing factories had to be enclosed forthwith.

d) That sprinkler systems be accepted in existing buildings in lieu of removal of outlawing existing legal fire escapes.

We urged that any rule-making power of the board be con-tinued and shall not be abridged; that new fire escape rules be adopted; that fire escapes be considered as a legal second means of egress on buildings up to six stories in height; that fire retarding of stairways be exacted within a reasonable time in all existing factories and that factories over six stories in height may maintain fire escapes as a second means of egress providing the building is sprinkled throughout and the fire escapes comply with the rules of the board.

Since this hearing, no further progress has been made by the committee in the advance of legislation, other than to hold meetings for the purpose of redesigning our proposals.

Attached herewith are the new amendments covering exit requirements in new and old buildings, ventilation and sanitation.

In compiling statutes, the motives of the architect are sometimes viewed with a jaundiced eye, in that he has always been identified with classic or modern delineation without regard for the practical.

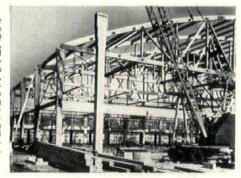
We wish to dispel this impression by following the fearless pattern of Moses, the law giver who wrote the first Labor Law

the creation of the Sabbath.

Our efforts, though dwarfed in the maelstrom of legislation, have set an example for all other professions to meet the trials of everyday life by offering the community the benefits of our exclusive peculiar experiences combined with practical unbiased considerations. We intend operating with faith, vision, steadfast hearts, willing to do the right and yield not truth to wealth and power, all responding to needs of labor and capital alike, in the hope that the architect will be a leader and pathfinder through



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life's bewildering maze. Members of the Labor Law Committee are as follows:

Arnold W. Lederer — Chairman G. Morton Wolfe — Vice Chairman Abraham Farber — Brooklyn Chapter Charles M. Spindler — Brooklyn Chapter Anthony DeRose — Bronx Chapter C. Corey Mills — New York Society

The amendments, for the sake of expediency, have been prepared similar to the format of printed bills in the legislature, i.e., indicating new and old matter which in itself is quite a task. Attached thereto will be found what is known as legislative findings or conclusions which summarizes each item and provides the reasons for the proposed legislation.

Copies of our conclusions will be forwarded to the following

for their reactions.

Mr. John Coggeshall, Sr. – Codes Chairman of State Department of Labor

Mr. Alfred Lama - Assemblyman

Mr. Harris H. Murdock — Chairman, Board of Standards and Appeals.

For the purposes of identification, we have applied the original print numbers as submitted to the Assembly by Mr. Lama.

Therefore, Be it RESOLVED that the legislation as presented by the Committee on Labor Laws consisting of the preceding members, be and is adopted by the State Association of Architects in the convention assembled in Lake Placid on October 1953.

ARNOLD W. LEDERER, Chairman

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Your Committee reaffirmed the need to have the question of ethics and professional practice considered by the entire membership at the broadest level. A letter was sent to the President of each Chapter suggesting that a meeting devoted to this subject be held and its findings reported to the Committee. To date, only the Albany-Eastern New York Chapter has held such a meeting with very satisfactory results.

The Chapters were urged to settle matters of professional ethics within their own chapter, transmitting the records of serious violations to the Institute in accordance with procedures

of the Judiciary Committee of the Institute.

The Chapters were also urged to transmit to the State Association Committee any reports of violations of the professional laws of the State so that they may be processed in a consistent manner and secure better action from the State Education Department. (Letter from August J. Bardo, Jr., to be read.)

We were gratified to learn that the American Institute of Architects has also recognized the need for a closer relationship of their committees to the individual members and has instituted a program which is very similar to that which the State Association started over two years ago.

> Respectfully submitted, DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN CONWAY L. TODD TREVOR ROGERS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL DEFENSE

The Committee on Civil Defense held no stated meetings during the past year primarily because their basic objectives, as professional participants, had been obtained and put into effect.

During the year there were a number of test alarms conducted in many cities of the State.

It is most gratifying to know that the architects throughout the State in the cities in which these tests were held participated with distinction, a fact which has been recognized on a number of occasions in the State Director of Civilian Defense.

Respectfully submitted, HARRY M. PRINCE, Chairman

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & MULTIPLE DWELLINGS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

October 6, 1953

This annual report of the Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings is a record of its activities for the fiscal year 1952-1953. It includes the work of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings of the New York State Legislature, which convenes on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, and continues until it has concluded its business which usually runs to the end of May and

sometimes early in April.

While the State Legislative Commission is in session anywhere from three to four months, the activities of this committee continues all year round, preparing amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law and holding meetings for discussion of these amendments. This goes on from the month of May to August. In September these amendments are prepared in legislative form for presentation to the Joint Legislative Committee. In October this committee attends the various round-table conferences with the Joint Legislative Committee, at the invitation of the Joint Legislative Committee and also the public hearings held on all proposed amendments. In December, this committee furnishes the various constituents with the names and addresses of the Senators and Assemblymen urging them to write to these legislators for the purpose of supporting or opposing the proposed bills, as recommended by the committee.

From January to April, the committee is busy following the progress of the Legislature and keeps its constituents informed on such progress. This committee submitted eighteen bills to the last session of the Legislature. Of these, 12 were passed by the Legislature, of which 8 were signed by the Governor. The committee will submit nineteen amendments to the next session of the Legislature, copies of which are submitted herewith.

The committee is happy and proud to report that the New York State Association of Architects is highly regarded and well received by the Joint Committee. The committee is now regularly invited to the Joint Committee round-table conferences for

their views, advice and recommendations.

The success attained by this committee would not be possible without the fine leadership of Mr. Matthew W. Del Gaudio, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Association. His fine counsel and guidance has served the committee extremely well. Mr. Richard Roth, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Architect's Council of New York City, has also been a great source of assistance and inspiration to our committee. Like Mr. Del Gaudio, he has his heart and soul in this work.

Mr. Samuel Hertz, who is our legislative representative in Albany, has done a most commendable job following up our

work in the Legislature.

Senator McNeil Mitchell, who is chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings of New York State, has cooperated with our committee in a most agreeable manner.

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Last, but not least, this committee could not have attained the results it did without the assistance of all the members of the committee who gave of their time and talents unselfishly and unstintingly.

In closing, the committee wishes it to be known that it enjoyed doing the work and is happy in the knowledge that it has enhanced, if only to some small degree, the prestige of the New York State Association of Architects.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY A. YARISH, Chairman Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings

REPORT OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

1954 BUILDING TYPES

In order for the Editor to have sufficient time for obtaining and selecting the material for the forthcoming issues, it has been necessary to select the types of buildings to be featured in each of the six issues for 1954 as follows:

January-February

Ecclesiastical Work

- a. Churches
- b. Church Schools
- c. Convents d. Other related

d. Other related

March-April

Roster and Hospitals May-June — Educational

a. Schools

- b. College buildings
- July-August Housing
 - a. Private dwellingsb. Garden apartments
 - c. Housing developments

September-October

Convention

a. General across State

or

b. Territorial

Depending on location

selected for Convention.

November-December

Commercial

- a. Wholesale
- b. Retail
- c. Offices (individual)

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS, Chairman Publication Committee

INFORMAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEES AND CONTRACTS FOR PRIVATE WORK N.Y.S.A.A., at the Annual Convention, Lake Placid, October 9, 1953

At last year's State Convention the report of this committee urged the adoption of the tentative draft of A.I.A. document No. 177 in order that each constituent organization of our State Association might proceed with setting up fee schedules. It was pointed out that the Central New York Chapter had already adopted this tentative draft and had set up a fee schedule to go with it. After some discussion, it was moved by Harry Prince that tentative draft No. 177 be adopted as a basis for all constituent organizations to work towards their own fee schedules. This was carried.

We had hoped that during the course of the year the Institute would get out document No. 177 in its final form, but apparently many things have happened and much criticism has been coming in concerning some parts of the tentative draft. To bring the members of the Association up to date, the following is a resume of what has been happening.

In October 1952, the board of directors of the Institute approved the tentative draft of document No. 177 as a "Basic Schedule of Architectural Services" subject to Convention approval in 1953.

At the A.I.A. board of directors annual meeting on June 11, immediately before the 1953 convention, it was thought best to defer any board action until after the Convention, due to the fact that various objections and ideas for improvement had been submitted.

Apparently considerable discussion was forthcoming at the A.I.A. Convention as well as at the A.I.A. board meeting directly after the Convention on June 19th. It was decided to submit document No. 177 in two parts; No. 177 will have the "Basic Schedule of Architectural Services" and No. 177-A will contain the controversial items and be entitled "Amended Provisions for Compensation for Use in Chapter Schedule of Charges." The Board approved this for submission to the Chapters for their

reaction and acceptance. The Board will take later action at the A.I.A. Board meeting coming up October 28, 1953, depending on what the Chapters do.

No. 177-A will contain the original Section IV, par. 1. "Reimbursements" as amended and Sections V and VII concerning "Compensation and Payments." This No. 177-A will be offered to the Chapters as recommended provisions for incorporation into the fee schedules of the various Chapters, with such local changes as each Chapter may approve.

Since the Institute has been doing so much work on preparing this new document, it is still the opinion of your chairman that the State Association go along in so far as possible with the new document, if and when it is accepted. This will put the Association in a much stronger position and will at the same time help the Institute in establishing a "Basic Schedule of Architectural Services" which will be consistent for the whole country.

CONWAY L. TODD, Chairman

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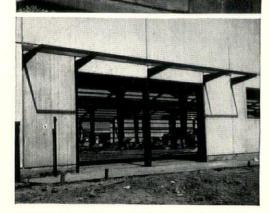




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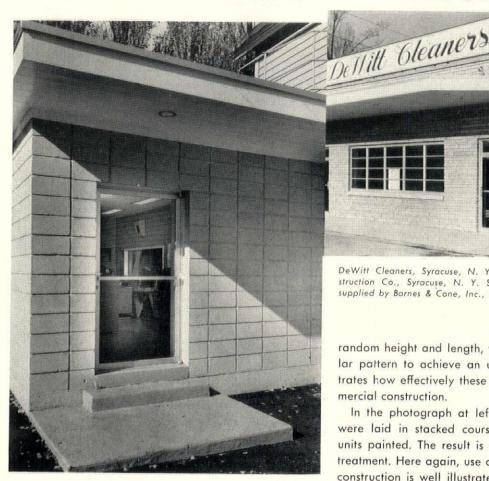
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In the photograph at the top, colorful Roman Roughs,

random height and length, were laid in a coursed ashlar pattern to achieve an unusual effect. It also illustrates how effectively these units may be used in commercial construction.

DeWitt Cleaners, Syracuse, N. Y. Contractor: J. D. Taylor Construction Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Stonehedge Blend Roman Roughs

supplied by Barnes & Cone, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

In the photograph at left, standard 8" x 16" units were laid in stacked coursing, joints raked, and the units painted. The result is an unusual, attractive wall treatment. Here again, use of these units in commercial construction is well illustrated.

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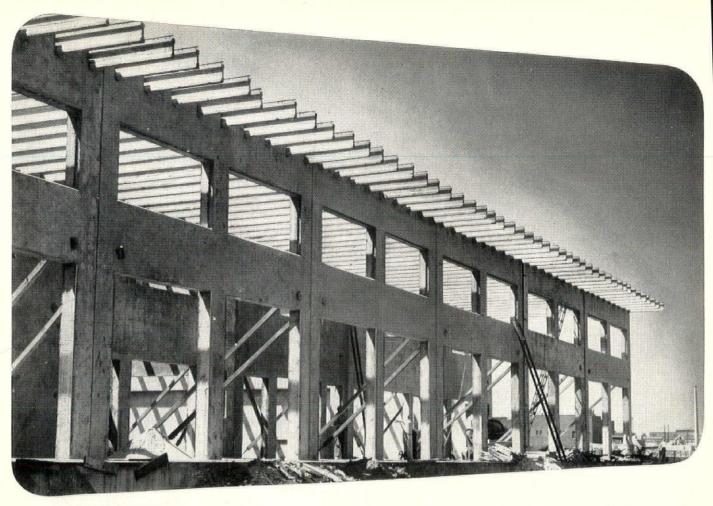
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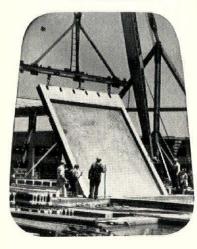
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